

BARSHAY SANDERS, PLLC

100 Garden City Plaza, Suite 500

Garden City, New York 11530

Tel: (516) 203-7600

Fax: (516) 706-5055

Email: *ConsumerRights@BarshaySanders.com*

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Our File No.: 119133

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Gawine Gracius,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Convergent Outsourcing, Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No:

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Gawine Gracius (hereinafter referred to as “*Plaintiff*”), by and through the undersigned counsel, complains, states and alleges against Convergent Outsourcing, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “*Defendant*”), as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action seeks to recover for violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.* (the “FDCPA”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has federal subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d).

3. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this Judicial District.

4. At all relevant times, Defendant conducted business within the State of New York.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Gawine Gracius is an individual who is a citizen of the State of New York residing in Kings County, New York.

6. Plaintiff is a natural person allegedly obligated to pay a debt.

7. Plaintiff is a “consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

8. On information and belief, Defendant Convergent Outsourcing, Inc., is a Washington Corporation with a principal place of business in King County, Washington.

9. Defendant regularly collects or attempts to collect debts asserted to be owed to others.

10. Defendant is regularly engaged, for profit, in the collection of debts allegedly owed by consumers.

11. The principal purpose of Defendant's business is the collection of such debts.

12. Defendant uses the mails in its debt collection business.

13. Defendant is a “debt collector” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

THE FDCPA AS IT RELATES TO THE CLAIMS HEREIN

14. Congress enacted the FDCPA upon finding that debt collection abuse by third party debt collectors was a widespread and serious national problem. *See* S. Rep. No. 95-382, at 2 (1977) *reprinted in* U.S.C.C.A.N. 1695, 1696; 15 U.S.C § 1692(a).

15. The purpose of the FDCPA is to protect consumers from deceptive or harassing actions taken by debt collectors, with the aim of limiting the suffering and anguish often inflicted by independent debt collectors. *Kropelnicki v. Siegel*, 290 F.3d 118, 127 (2d Cir. 2002); *Russell v. Equifax A.R.S.*, 74 F.3d 30, 34 (2d Cir. 1996).

16. To further these ends, “the FDCPA enlists the efforts of sophisticated consumers ... as 'private attorneys general' to aid their less sophisticated counterparts, who are unlikely themselves to bring suit under the Act, but who are assumed by the Act to benefit from the deterrent effect of civil actions brought by others.” *Jacobson v. Healthcare Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 516 F.3d 85, 91 (2d Cir. 2008).

17. As such, the circumstances of the particular debtor in question have no bearing as to the question of whether there has been a violation of the FDCPA. *See Easterling v. Collecto*,

Inc., 692 F.3d 229, 234 (2d Cir. 2012). Indeed, it is not necessary for a plaintiff to show that he or she was confused by the communication received. *Jacobson*, 516 F.3d at 91. Likewise, the plaintiff consumer's actions or inaction in response to a communication from a debt collector are irrelevant. *Thomas v. Am. Serv. Fin. Corp.*, 966 F. Supp. 2d 82, 90 (E.D.N.Y. 2013).

18. Instead, “the test is how the least sophisticated consumer—one not having the astuteness of a ‘Philadelphia lawyer’ or even the sophistication of the average, everyday, common consumer—understands the notice he or she receives.” *Russell*, 74 F.3d at 34.

19. If a debt collector's communication is “reasonably susceptible to an inaccurate reading” by the least sophisticated consumer, it violates the FDCPA. *DeSantis v. Computer Credit, Inc.*, 269 F.3d 159, 161 (2d Cir. 2001). Similarly, a communication violates the FDCPA if it is “open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate,” or if the communication “would make the least sophisticated consumer uncertain as to her rights.” *Clomon v. Jackson*, 988 F.2d 1314, 1319 (2d Cir. 1993); *Jacobson*, 516 F.3d at 90.

20. The FDCPA is a strict liability statute, and a debt collector's intent may only be considered as an affirmative defense. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(c); *Ellis v. Solomon & Solomon, P.C.*, 591 F.3d 130, 135 (2d Cir. 2010). Likewise, “the degree of a defendant's culpability may only be considered in computing damages.” *Bentley v. Great Lakes Collection Bureau*, 6 F.3d 60, 63 (2d Cir. 1993). A single violation of the FDCPA to establish civil liability against the debt collector. *Id.*

ALLEGATIONS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF

21. Defendant alleges Plaintiff owes a debt (“the alleged Debt”).

22. The alleged Debt is an alleged obligation of Plaintiff to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance, or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

23. The alleged Debt does not arise from any business enterprise of Plaintiff.

24. The alleged Debt is a “debt” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

25. At an exact time known only to Defendant, the alleged Debt was assigned or otherwise transferred to Defendant for collection.

26. At the time the alleged Debt was assigned or otherwise transferred to Defendant for collection, the alleged Debt was in default.

27. In its efforts to collect the alleged Debt, Defendant contacted Plaintiff by letter (“the Letter”) dated July 29, 2019. (A true and accurate copy is annexed hereto as “**Exhibit 1.**”)

28. The Letter conveyed information regarding the alleged Debt.

29. The Letter is a “communication” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(2).

30. The Letter was the initial written communication Plaintiff received from Defendant concerning the alleged Debt.

31. The Letter was received and read by Plaintiff.

32. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g protects Plaintiff's concrete interests. Plaintiff has the interest and right to receive a clear, accurate and unambiguous validation notice, which allows a consumer to confirm that he or she owes the debt sought to be collected by the debt collector. As set forth herein, Defendant deprived Plaintiff of this right.

33. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e protects Plaintiff's concrete interests. Plaintiff has the interest and right to be free from deceptive and/or misleading communications from Defendant. As set forth herein, Defendant deprived Plaintiff of this right.

34. The deprivation of Plaintiff's rights will be redressed by a favorable decision herein.

FIRST COUNT

Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1)

35. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

36. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g provides that within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing certain enumerated information.

37. As relevant here, 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1) requires the written notice provide “the amount of the debt.”

38. To comply with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1), a statement of “the amount of the debt” must accurately state the amount of the debt.

39. A statement of “the amount of the debt,” when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).

40. The Letter claims that Plaintiff owed \$966.56.

41. Plaintiff did not owe \$966.56.

42. Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was

seeking to collect.

43. Defendant's statement of the amount of the alleged Debt, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1).

44. For the foregoing reasons, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(1) and is liable to Plaintiff therefor.

SECOND COUNT

Violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2)(A) and 1692e(10)

45. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

46. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e provides, generally, that a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

47. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a false representation made in connection with the collection of any debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

48. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a deceptive representation made in connection with the collection of any debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

49. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a misleading representation made in connection with the collection of any debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

50. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A) prohibits the false representation of the character, amount, or legal status of any debt.

51. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a false representation of the character of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

52. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a false representation of the amount of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

53. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a false representation of the legal status of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

54. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) prohibits the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

55. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a false representation made in an attempt to collect the debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

56. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt, when the debt is not owed at all by the consumer, is a deceptive means used in an attempt to collect the debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

57. The Letter alleges that Plaintiff owed \$966.56.

58. Plaintiff did not owe \$966.56.

59. Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect.

60. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a false representation made by Defendant in connection with Defendant's collection of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

61. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a deceptive representation made by Defendant in connection with Defendant's collection of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

62. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a misleading representation made by Defendant in connection with Defendant's collection of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

63. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a false representation of the character of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

64. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a false representation of the amount of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

65. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a false representation of the legal status of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

66. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a false representation made in an attempt to collect the alleged Debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

67. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed \$966.56, when Plaintiff did not owe any money at all to the entity on whose behalf Defendant was seeking to collect, is a deceptive means used in an attempt to collect the alleged Debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

68. For the foregoing reasons, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2)(A) and 1692e(10) and is liable to Plaintiff therefor.

THIRD COUNT
Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2)

69. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

70. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g provides that within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing certain enumerated information.

71. As relevant here, 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2) requires the written notice provide “the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed.”

72. To comply with 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2), the written notice must accurately state “the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed.”

73. A statement of “the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed,” when the consumer does not any money at all to the stated entity, violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2).

74. The Letter claims the name of the creditor to whom the alleged Debt is owed is Security Credit Services, LLC.

75. Plaintiff did not owe the alleged Debt to Security Credit Services, LLC.

76. Security Credit Services, LLC never offered to extend credit to Plaintiff.

77. Security Credit Services, LLC never extended credit to Plaintiff.

78. Plaintiff was never involved in any transaction with Security Credit Services, LLC.

79. Plaintiff never entered into any contract with Security Credit Services, LLC.

80. Plaintiff never did any business with Security Credit Services, LLC.

81. Plaintiff was never indebted to Security Credit Services, LLC.

82. Security Credit Services, LLC is a stranger to Plaintiff.

83. Defendant's statement that Security Credit Services, LLC is "the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed," when Security Credit Services, LLC is not the name of the creditor to whom the alleged Debt is owed, violates 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2).

84. For the foregoing reasons, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a)(2) and is liable to Plaintiff therefor.

FOURTH COUNT

Violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2)(A) and 1692e(10)

85. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

86. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e provides, generally, that a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

87. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a false representation made in connection with the collection of any debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

88. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a deceptive representation made in connection with the collection of any debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

89. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a misleading representation made in connection with the collection of any debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

90. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A) prohibits the false representation of the character, amount, or legal status of any debt.

91. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a false representation of the character of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

92. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a false representation of the amount of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

93. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a false representation of the legal status of the debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

94. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10) prohibits the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

95. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a false representation made in an attempt to collect the debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

96. An allegation by a debt collector that a consumer owes a debt to a certain entity, when the debt is not owed by the consumer to that entity, is a deceptive means used in an attempt to collect the debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

97. The Letter claims that Plaintiff owes a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC.

98. Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC.

99. Security Credit Services, LLC never offered to extend credit to Plaintiff.

100. Security Credit Services, LLC never extended credit to Plaintiff.

101. Plaintiff was never involved in any transaction with Security Credit Services, LLC.

102. Plaintiff never entered into any contract with Security Credit Services, LLC.

103. Plaintiff never did any business with Security Credit Services, LLC.

104. Plaintiff was never indebted to Security Credit Services, LLC.

105. Security Credit Services, LLC is a stranger to Plaintiff.

106. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a false representation made by Defendant in connection with Defendant's collection of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

107. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a deceptive representation made by Defendant in connection with Defendant's collection of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

108. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a misleading representation made by Defendant in connection with Defendant's collection of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

109. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a false representation of the character of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

110. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a false representation of the amount of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

111. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a false representation of the legal status of the alleged Debt, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A).

112. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a false representation made in an attempt to collect the alleged Debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

113. Defendant's allegation that Plaintiff owed a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, when Plaintiff did not owe a debt to Security Credit Services, LLC, is a deceptive means used in an attempt to collect the alleged Debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

114. Defendant's demand that Plaintiff make payment for a debt that she does not owe is a false representation made to attempt to collect any debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

115. Defendant's request that Plaintiff make payment for a debt that she does not owe is a deceptive means used to attempt to collect any debt in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10).

116. For the foregoing reasons, Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2)(A) and 1692e(10) and is liable to Plaintiff therefor.

JURY DEMAND

117. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of this action by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment be entered:

- a. Finding Defendant's actions violate the FDCPA; and
- b. Granting damages against Defendant pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k; and
- c. Granting Plaintiff's attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k; and
- d. Granting Plaintiff's costs; all together with
- e. Such other relief that the Court determines is just and proper.

DATED: April 21, 2020

BARSHAY SANDERS, PLLC

By: /s/ Craig B. Sanders
Craig B. Sanders, Esquire
100 Garden City Plaza, Suite 500
Garden City, New York 11530
Tel: (516) 203-7600
Fax: (516) 706-5055
csanders@barshaysanders.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Our File No.: 119133

